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During the week there were recorded in the city of Veracruz 37 deaths (59.2 per 1,000, annual death rate) from all causes, including 13 from tuberculosis. None of the deaths recorded was reported to have been caused by yellow fever or malaria.

Three new cases of yellow fever were reported, all on July 13. One of the cases developed at San Juan de Uloa fortress.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reilley reports as follows: Week ended July 16, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; no deaths; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 14	Nicaragua	20	15	0	0
15	Ometep	10	0	0	0
16	Banan	17	9	0	0

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 16 and 19, as follows: During the week ended July 16, 1904, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States:

British schooner *Potomac* for New York, July 11, with 8 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Nicaraguan* for New Orleans, July 11, with 47 crew and 54 passengers, via Mexican ports; Spanish steamship *Montevideo* for Ponce, P. R., July 12, with 121 crew and 63 passengers, via South American ports; American steamship *Yucatan* for New York, July 13, with 68 crew and 41 passengers; German steamship *Bradford* for New Orleans, via Limon, Costa Rica, July 14, with 39 crew and no passengers; British steamship *Craigneuk* for a port in the United States, via Cardenas, Cuba, July 16, with 23 crew and no passengers.

Mortuary statistics, June, 1904—Sanitary conditions—Yellow fever death at Panama.

There occurred during the month of June, 1904, 18 deaths, as shown by the official records, from the following causes: Fevers, 8; pneumonia, 1; rheumatism, 1; epilepsy, 1; colic, 1; dropsy, 2; injury, 1; parturition, 1; stillbirth, 1; cause not given, 1. Of these there were foreign whites, 2; West Indian and other negroes, 12; natives of Panama, 6. Classified according to ages as follows: Under 1 year, 2; 1 to 5 years, 2; 5 to 15 years, 2; 30 to 40 years, 5; 40 to 50 years, 5; 50 to 60 years, 1; over 60 years, 1.

The general sanitary conditions of Colon continue fairly good and no cases of quarantinable diseases have so far been reported. In Pan-

ama, however, there occurred on the night of the 15th instant a death from yellow fever in the Canal hospital at Ancon. I am informed that the deceased was an American in the employ of the chief of police of the Canal Zone and, though recently arrived on the Isthmus, had had previous years of experience in the Tropics. I am awaiting further definite official information on the situation in Panama.

Report from Panama—Mortality statistics of Panama, January to July, 1904—Study of disease conditions.

Assistant Surgeon Pierce reports, July 19, as follows:

I inclose tabulated statistics of the deaths that have occurred in Panama during the first six months of the year 1904.

During the first six months of 1904 there occurred 541 deaths in the city of Panama from the causes given in table No. 1. The first noticeable fact about the list of deaths as copied from the official records is that many of the causes, aside from those classified as "ill-defined or unknown," are not scientific or definite diagnoses. Such names as albuminuria, colic, dropsy, fever, liver disease, etc., have not much value in determining the real cause of death. So many imperfect diagnoses occurring upon these records is a result of many of the poorer class dying without medical attention, or of some doctor being called just before death and making a diagnosis of symptoms without proper examination. There are also many charlatans and other irregular practitioners in Panama.

Another fact worthy of note is that more deaths occur between the ages of 30 and 40 than at any other ten-year period of life except that below 10 years of age, which latter period includes the stillbirths.

The only explanation offered for this fact is that during this time, which should be the prime of life, acute diseases tend to terminate fatally, because of weak heart action and sluggish liver, due to the use of alcohol and tobacco in early life and long residence in a tropical climate.

Much time was consumed and investigation done in trying to determine the number of population of each nationality, as given in Table 3, without much practical result, except gathering data upon which to form a personal opinion as to the actual population.

Circular letters were sent to 10 prominent men of Panama requesting their ideas as to the population by nationalities and their statements were accepted as a guide in determining the numbers to be used in figuring a death rate. The numbers given below are the nearest approach to actual population that can be made without a census:

	Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 per year.
Americans.....	100	4	80.00
Panamans.....	14,200	360	50.70
West Indians.....	2,500	50	40.00
Chinese.....	1,200	17	28.32
All others.....	2,000	110	110.00
Total.....	20,000	541	54.10

A death rate based upon such a small number of Americans, most of whom have been living under similar sanitary conditions with the